CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings continued from our Fourth Edition of yes-

Senate.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) introduced a bill in relation to persons suffering imprisonment for offenses against the laws of the United States, Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Wade (Onio) introduced a bill to admit the State of Colorado into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The following bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia was then taken up:

Bill to Regulate the Elective Franchise in the District of Columbia:

But a constant by the Senate and Kouse of Representations.

District of Columbia:

Be it enacted by the Senate and Kouse of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the passage of this act each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who have not been convicted of any infamous frime or offense, and who is a critzen of the United States and who shall have resided in the said District for the period of six months previous to any election therein. of six months previous to any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector and entitled to vote at any election in the said District, without any

distinction on account of color or race.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That any person whose duty it shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia, who shall wilfully refuse to receive, or who shall wiffully reject, the vote of any person satisfied to such right under the act, shall be liable to an action of tore by the person injured, and shall be liable, on indict-ment and conviction, it such act was done kno v-ingly, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to impresonment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of said district, or to both.

year in the jail of said district, or to both.
Section 3. And beat further enacted. That if any
person or persons shall wiltuily interrupt or disturb
any such elector in the exercise of such franchise,
he or they shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor,
and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum
not to exceed one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned
in the jair in said district for a period not to exceed th rity days, or both, at the discretion of the
court.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several courts having criminal jurisdiction in said district to give this act in special charge to the grand jury at the commencement of each term of the court.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That all acts

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

The amendment reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia was amended on the motion of Mr. Morrill, viz., strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and in lieu thereof insert—[Note—The amendment of Mr. Morrill is printed in italics]—That from and after the pa-sage of this act, each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offense, and excepting porsons who may have voluntarily left the District of Columbia to give aid and comfort to the Rebis in the lets Robellon and is a contract of the Rebels in the late Rebellion, and is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have resided in the said district for the period of six months previous to an election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector, and entitled to vote at any election in said District without any distinction on account of color or

Section 2. That any person whose duty it shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia who shall wilfully refuse to receive or who shall wilfully reject the vote of any person entitled to such right under this act, shall

person entitled to such right under this act, shall be liable to an action of tort by the person injured, and shall be liable on indictment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exceeding \$5000, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding some year in the jail of said District, or to both.

Section 3. That if any person or persons shall wilfully interrupt or disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not to exceed \$1000, or be imprisoned in the jail in said District for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court. both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 4. That it shall be the duty of the several courts having criminal jurisdiction in said District to give this act in special charge to the grand jury at the commencement of each term of the court. Section 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby

repealed.
Section 6. That the Mayors and Aldermen of the cities of Washington and Georgetown respectively, on or before the first day of March in each year, shall prepare a list of the persons they judge to be qualified to vote the persons they judge to be qualified to vote the persons they judge to be qualified to vote the persons they judge to be qualified to vote the persons they judge to be a published to vote the persons they judge to be a published to vote the persons they prove the persons they prove the persons they prove the persons they prove the persons the persons they prove they men shall be in open session to receive evidence of the qualification of persons claiming the right to vote in may election therein, and for correcting sald list, on two days in each year, not exceeding five days prior to the annual election for the choice of city officers, giving previous notice of the time and place of each session in some newspaper

printed in said District. Section 7. That on or before the day appointed the mayors and aldermen of said cities shall post up a list of voters thus prepared, in one or more public places in said cities respectively, at least

ten days prior to said annual election.
Section 8. That the officers presiding at any election shall keep and use the check list herein required at the polls during the election of all officers, and no vote Shall be received unless delivered by the voter in person, and not until the presiding officer has had opportunity to be satisfied of his identity, and shall find his name on the list and mark it, and

ascertain that his vote is single.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, proposed the following as a substitute for the first section of the substitute offered by the committee. In all elec-tions to be held hereafter in the District of Colum-

tions to be held nerelater in the District of Contra-bia the following-described persons, and those only, shall have the right to vote, to wit: First. All those persons who were actually re-sidents of said District, and qualified to vote therein at the elections held therein in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, under the statutes then in force.

force.
Second. All persons, residents of said District, Second. All persons, residents of said District, who have been duly mustered into the military or naval service of the United States during the late rebellion, and have been or shall hereafter be honorably discharged therefrom.

Third. Male citizens of the United States who

shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, excepting paupers, persons non compos mentis, or convicted of an infamous offence, and who, being residents of the ward or district in which they shall offer to vote, shall have resided in said district for the period of one year next preceding any election, and who shall have paid the taxes assessed against them, and who can read and who can write their names.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said the bill had been so long before the Senate, and was so well under-stood, that he did not deem any extended remarks on it necessary at this time. He would state to the Senate briefly what he proposed by this bill. It would be seen that the bill purported to be a measure to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. It does more than that. It not only regulates the franchise: it extends it and en-larges it. The principal feature of the bill, and that which is of most interest to the Senate and to the country, and which probably challenges all attention, is that it embraces the colored citizens of the District of Columbia. In this particular it is a novelty. To describe the bill in a single phrase, he would say it was a measure for impartial restricted suffrage. That is to say, it proposed to be impartial among all the male citizens of the United States resident in the District; and it is restrict we in that it is confined to the male sex, and that it is confined to persons above a certain age, and that it excludes paupers and insane persons, and persons guilty of felony and other infamous offences. It is impartial, restricted suffrage, as distinguished from universal or manhood suffrage, of which the

from universal of manhood suffrage, of which the country has heard so much of late.

Mr. Morrill then alluded to the position of the Senate in this measure. That position had been studiously misrepresented by the press of the country. The writings of the press on this subject were disgraceful to American journalism. The Senate had been accused of failure to co-operate with the Honey device the least assign on this transition. with the House during the last session on this ira-portant measure. Such was not the case. The Senate had acted promptly in this bill, and in per-fect harmony with the sentiments of the other House.

House.

Having replied to some objections to the pending bill urged by the Mayor of the city and others, Mr. Morrill read from manuscript a summary of his reasons why the bill should pass.

Mr. WILLEY made some remarks on his proposed amendment. He thought it would be rather hard to disfranchise the rebels of this District. They had no voice in national politics, and could have none. There was therefore no such reason for denying the franchise to them as existed with regard to rebels in his own State of West Virginia. He believed rebels ought to have a voice in municipal affairs in the District. His amendment also proposed not to disfranchise those who cannot read and write, and have already voted and are now entitled to vote. It looked to the future only a this respect, and it gave the ballot to all without respect to educational qualifications who had been respect to educational qualifications who had been in the Union army.

The question being on Mr. Willey's amendment, Mr. MORRILL asked if it was divisible

The CHAIR said Mr. Willey's amendment was to strike, out and insert, and that was not de-

Mr MORRILL said he would like to get a senn Mr MORRILL said he would like to get a separate vote on the first clause of Mr. Willey's amendment. He was opposed to that clause.

Mr. FESSENDEN suggested that the object wished by Mr. Morrill could be attained if Mr. Willey would add to the first clause of his amendment the words excepting all persons who have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels during the late rebellion. Mr. WILLEY declined to modify his amend-

On a question being raised, the CHAIR decided that it was in order to move to strike out the first clause of Mr. Willey's amendment.

The motion was made and the clause was

stricken out.

The question being then on Mr. Willey's amendment as amended, Mr. WILSON hoped it would not be adopted. He was in favor of unrestricted manhood suffrage, except as to age and time residence. He was opposed to the qualifications of reading and writing. He had voted against it in his own State and would vote against it here. We were now in a condition to demand universal suffrage, and we should demand it. He was at one frage, and we should demand it. He was at one time in favor of the proposition started by the New York Herald, to grant suffrage to those who had fought in the army, who owned property, who could read and write, or who belonged to a Christian church. He was in favor of that once because he believed it was all that could be got. But the country is tending in the right direction now, and nothing less than universal suffrage ought to be accepted. Poor men needed the pro-tection of the ballot as well as rich men, and the ignorant as well as the wise.
Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said it was not

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said it was not bis intention to discuss the bill just now. Before the final vote was taken, he hoped to express his disapprobation of it in every form. During the last political campaign his State of Delaware was visited by many speakers from different States; some professing to come from Louisiana, some from Mississippi, some from Tennessee, some from Virginia, and, among the rest, by the distinguished Senator (Wilson) from Massachusetts. Having been apprised that Mr. Wilson was coming to Delaware to enlighten the people of that State in their aware to enlighten the people of that State in their duties at the polls, he (Mr. Saulsbury) apprised a popular andlence that he would be a frank and en speaker, who would state honestly his con-

ictions and opinions.

By some lapse of memory, however, Mr. Wilson had forgotten to say a word in favor of the doctrine he was now advocating. The people of Delaware were not deceived, however, knowing from the records of Congress what the intention of the dominant majority was. The people of that gallant little State had given a larger majority for the Democratic State ticket than they had ever given before. They gave a majority in favor of what they had always believed; that this was a

white man's government, and against negro suf-trage in any and all forms.

Mr. WILSON said it was true that he visited Delaware last summer, and knowing very well that he was in a State where not much progress had been made, he noted somewhat on the Scriptural principle of giving milk to babes. (Laugh-

ter.) Mr. SAULSBURY hoped that when Mr. Wilson came to Delaware again, he would bring not his milk can only but his meat basket, for his (Mr. constituents were accustomed to strong meat, especially in the part of the State in which he lived. After further discussion, Mr. ANTHONY, of

Rhode Island, moved to amend Mr. Willey's amendment by adding as follows at the end of it. "But no person shall have the right to vote who in any way voluntarily gave aid or comfort to the enemy during the Interebellion."
Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, would like Mr.

Anthony to state by whom the existence of the disqualifications in his amendment was to be determined. It could not be assumed that the people of this District were guilty of treason until they had been fairly tried and convicted. The law presumed them all to be innocent, and the Constitution declared that they could be convicted only by due clared that they could be convicted only by due process of law. If there was any man in the Dis-trict who had committed treason, there were laws under which he could be tried.

Mr. ANTHONY said there was a mode provided

in the sixth section to obtain the evidence necessary under his amendment. He supposed there was as many ways of ascertaining whether a man had been in the rebel army as of ascertaining whether he was twenty-one years of age.

Mr. BROWN, of Misseuri, expressed himself

opposed to the reading and writing qualification, and on that account would vote against Mr. Anthony's amendment, because he did not wish to perfect any amendment which contained such a Proposition.
The question being put, Mr. Anthony's amend-

ment was adopted. Mr. HENDEL KS, of Indiana, moved to reconder the vote by which the first clause of Mr. Willey's amendment was stricken out. Disagreed

Mr. CONNESS, of California, moved to strike out from Mr. Willey's amendment the following words: "And who have paid the taxes assessed

against them."
Mr. SAULSBURY said if this bill was passed, in two years the District would be flooded with negroes, and there would be a negro mayor and He could vote for ho amendment to the bill, as he was opposed to it in every shape and Mr. CONNESS withdrew his amendment, and

the question was upon striking out the first section of Mr. Morrill's bill and inserting in lieu thereof the two remaining clauses of Mr. Willey's proposition, the first having been stricken out.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and by a

The yeas and nays were demanded, and by a vote of forty-one nays and one yea the Senate refused to adopt Mr. Willey's amendment.

The question was then on the substitute of the committee for the original bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to amend the first section of the proposed substitute by striking out the words "six months," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one year." Adopted.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend so as to add "and in the ward or district in which he shall effer to vote three months," in the same section, after the words just inserted on motion of Mr. Morrill, Adopted.

Adopted.
Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend
the first section, second line, of the substitute by
striking out the word "male" before person. He said this was inevitable. It could not be resisted when it was demanded, as it would be, by fifteen millions of American women. How could it be denied to women and granted to negroes? He demanded the yeas and mays.

The Senate at 3 50 P. M., on motion of Mg. AN-

THONY, adjourned. House of Representatives.

The bill introduced by Mr. SCHENCK, and which was under consideration last Thursday, to fix the times for the regular meetings of Congress, came up as the special order, the question being on Mr. Shellabarger's amendment fixing the 22d of February as the day for the election of Representatives throughout the United States.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, explained how it

was impossible for members to be elected in Cali-fornia under that provision, and how, if elected, it would be impossible for them to be in Washington on the 4th of March. He knew no way to fix it unless authority were given to the Governor to appoint representatives for the next Congress. He declined, however, to move any amendment. He declined, however, to move any amendment.
Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, withdrew his
amendment, stating that he could not make it unobjectionable to all the members from States which

had not held elections.

Mr. BIDWELL suggested an amendment empowering the Governors of States to fix the days of election prior to the 4th of March. Mr. SCHENCK preferred to have the bill un-

encumbered with any provision on the subject, and declined to let the amendment be offered.

The second section was smended, and the bill was passed—yeas 127, nays 30. It is as follows:
Be it enacted, &c., That in addition to the first or regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the fortieth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at 12 o'clock meridian on the 4th day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Conday on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, except that when the 4th of March occurs on Sunday, then the meeting shall take place on the next succeeding day, at 12 o'clock M. Section 2. And be it further enacted that section 17 of the act approved July 28, 1866, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes, be so amended that no Senator or Representative in Congress, who has been a member of the Congress next immediately preceding, shall receive any allowance for mileage for travelling to the place of meeting to attend such additional session provided for in the foregoing section.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that the object of the second section was to prevent payment of con-

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that the object of the second section was to prevent payment of constructive mileage. If the phraseology did not cover that point thoroughly he would endeavor to have the section amended in the Senate.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Invalid Pensons, reported back, with amendments, the Senate hill of last session to provide for the payment of pensioners. After consideration, the amendments were agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed. The first section authorizes the President of the United States to establish agencies for the payment of pensions granted by the United States, wherever in his judgment the public interests and he convenience of the pensioners require, and, by

and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all pension agents, who shall hold their effices for the term of four years and until their appoint all pension agents, who shall hold their cfices for the term of four years and until their successors have been appointed and qualified, and who shall give bond, with good and sufficient sureties, for such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Interior may approve; provided that the number of pension agencies in any State or territory shall in no cuse be increased hereafter so as to exceed three, and that no such agency shall be established in addition to those now existing in any State or territory in which the whole amount of pensions paid during the fiscal year next preceding shall not exceed the sum of \$500,000. And provided further. That the term of office of all pension agents appointed since the first day of January, 1866, shall expire at the end of thirty days from the passage of this act, and that the President shall, within fifteen days from the passage of this act, nominate to the Senate persons for pension agents in the several agencies in which pension agents have been appointed since the said first of January, 1866, and that all pension agents appointed prior to said date last named, and now acting, shall continue in their respective offices until their successors shall be nominated and confirmed, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Mr. HALE, of New York, offered the following as a question of privilege:

Wherens, It is alleged that Charles B. Culver, of Pennsylvanis, a member of this House, is detained from his seat; in this House, under arrest, in violence of the seat of

Pennsylvanis, a member of this House, is detained from his seat in this House, under arreat, in vio-lation of the provisions of the sixth section, first article of the Constitution, and of the privileges of

the House;
Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary is hereby instructed, with all practicable dispatch, to inquire into the circumstances of the case, and report the same to this House, and that it report to the House whether any breach of its privileges has been committed, and what action should be had thereupon; that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, to sit during the ses-sion of the House, and to report by bill or other-

vise at any time.

In explanation of the resolution Mr. HALE had read at the clerk's desk, a newspaper paragraph showing that Mr. Culver, of Venango Bank snowing that Mr. Culver, of Venango Bank notoriety, was in custody under the civil law; that he had been brought before Judge Turkey on a habeas corpus, on the ground that as a member of Congress he was free from liability to arrest, on civil process, and that the Judge had decided that a member of Congress was not entitled to his privileges when hald for an individual coffers.

leges when held for an indictable offence.
Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, stated the
main facts as he understood them, contending that
the decision was wrong, and that Mr. Culver should be discharged from custody, the only ex-ceptions to the exercise of the privilege being where a member is charged with treason, felony, or breach Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, took the same

The resolution was adopted. The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, in answer to the House resolution of the 6th of December in reference to the occupation of Mexican soil by United States troops, and transmitting a report from the Secretary of War. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a message from the same in reply to Mr. Boutwell's resolution relating to the discovery and arrest of John H. Surratt. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.
On motion of Mr. LOAN, of Missouri, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to turnish inmation in reference to the payment of money by United States to the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company for the construction of a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad from St. Joseph to Atchison, &c. Mr. BIDWELL, of California, introduced a bill

to provide for the care and maintenance of the In-dians in northern California. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. On motion of Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending section 4 of the act of July 28th, 1866, to increase the military pence establishment of the United States so as to permit the appointments of persons who have served five years or more in the army, and were distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the

Mr. COOK, of Illinois, from the Judiciary Com-mittee, reported an act to amend the act of Febru-ary 25, 1863, regulating the fees and costs of clerks, marshalls and attorneys of the United States Circuit and District Courts.

Ordered to be printed and recommitted.
Mr. DODGE, of New York, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.

Read twice, and referred to the District Com-The HOUSE went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Washburne, of Itisnois, in the chair, on the President's annual mes-

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, spoke at some length in regard to the condition of the country. He maintained that the late elections had decided that the disloyal States should not be readmitted to the privileges of Congressional representation on any less stringent conditions than the adoption of the not decided that Congressional representation should be accorded to those States as an immediate consequence of acopting the amendment. The amendment would have been a definitive basis of adjustment if the south had promptly accepted it as such, but the south having practically, if not finally rejected it, Congress is no longer bound by any promise or implication made on the subject, and even if the amendment should be made the definitive adjustment, the southern States could

to the admitted to representation until the terms of the amendment should be compiled with.

The correction in the basis of representation should be made at once, and not postponed till after the census of 1870. If the southern States were readmitted to this floor on the basis of the apportionment of 1860, the late slave States would be a controlled to the House which the have 55 members of the House, while the free States would have 156. But apportion the mem-bers on the basis of the constitutional amendment, and the slave States would have but 58, while the and the slave States would have 183, a relative gain of 54 to free States would have 183, a relative gain of 54 to the free States. A corresponding change would be made in the electoral colleges, the north legitu-mately gaining 44 members on the basis of the amendment. It would be necessary, therefore, to have a special census and a new apportionment before the southern States could be rightfully rep-resented. It was in this view that at the last session he had submitted a bill providing for a special enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

But the country now demands free suffrage in addition to the constitutional amendment. With out free suffrage the loyal element of the south would be in the power of the disloyal, and would be persecuted accordingly. The constitutional amendment is admirable and essential, but is de-fective in that it leaves the rebel element in possession of the local governments free to persecute loyal men of all complexions, and to deprive them of all participation in civil affairs provided they will themselves accept a curtailed representation in Congress as the penalty. The danger is that they would accept the penalty in order that they might visit the loyalists with their vengance, just as cer-tain religious denominations in England, under the Stuarts, favored measures of proscription which bore with some hardship on themselves in order that they might visit rival and bated sectarians with still more severity and cruelty; but give the ballot to the nearco and thus sided, the lovel white section to the negro, and thus aided, the loyal whites could orm a combination that would be self-protective and there is no protection you can extend to a man so effective and conclusive as the power to protect himself, and in assuring protection to the loyal citizens you assure permanence to the govern-ment, so that the bestowal of suffrage is not merely the discharge of a personal obligation towards the enfranchised, but is the most far-sighted provision against social disorder, the surest guarantee for peace, prosperity and public justice. Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, obtained the

floor, but not being ready to proceed, he moved that the committee rise. The committee rose, and the House, at 5 minutes

House Committees.

The following are the standing committees of the House of Representatives, Thirty-minth Congress, second accasion:

Committee on Elections—Mesars, Henry L. Dawes, Glanti W. Scofield, Portus Baxter, Charles Upson, Samuel M. Scofield, Portus Baxter, Charles Upson, Samuel S. Marehali, Balbert E. Paine, Samuel heliabarger, Joseph W. McClurg, John A. Nicholson Ways and Means—Mesare, Justin S. Morrill, Samuel Hooper, Charles H. Winfield, James A. Gaffield, Joha Wentworth, Roscoe Conkling, James K. Moorhead, William B. Allison, John Hogan

Aspropriations—Mesars, Thaddens Stevens, Henry J. Raymond, Henry T. Blow, John A. Kasson, Wm. E. Niblack, John F. Farnswerth, Rufus P. Spalding, William Higby, Edwin B. V. Wright,

Banking and Currency—Mesars. Theodore M. Pomercy, Samuel Hooper, Charles V. Culver, Balph P. Buckland, Aarth Harding John Lynch, Joseph H. Defrees, Chester D. Hubbard, Samuel J. Baudail.

Pacifio Hailroad—Bessus, Hirsm Frice, Thaddens Stevens, Ignatius Donnelly, Oakes Ames, Edwin N. Hubbell, Berjamin F. Losn, Sidney Clarke, John Bidwell, James H. D. Henderson,

Claim:—Messus Columbus Delano, Glies W. Hotchkiss, William B. Washburn, Ithamar C. Sloan, Henry D. Washburn, Samuel McKee, Hamilton Ward, Abraham A. Barker, Anthony Thornton,

Cemmerce—Messus, Elihu B. Washburne, Thomas D. Eliot, Nathan F. Dixon, Charles O'Neill, John W. Lonsyear, William E. Dodge, John L. Thomss, Jr., Benjamin Eggleston, Sames M. Humphrey,

Public Lands—Messus, George W. Julian, John F. Driggs, Adam J. Glossbrenner, Isnatius Donnelly, Ephraim H. Eckley, Sidney T. Holmes, Donald C. McHuer, George W. Anderson, Replan Taber,

Post-Collec and Post Roads—Messus, John B. Alley, John H. Farquhar, William E. Finck, Donald C. McHuer, George W. Anderson, Replan Taber,

Post-Collec and Post Roads—Messus, John B. Alley, John H. Farquhar, William E. Finck, Donald C. Mc-House of Representatives, Thirty-ninth Congress, econd assion

Roer. Themas W. Ferry Philip Johnson, Andrew J. Roykendail Der as Hubbard, Jr., John d. Kelso. District of Columbia - Mesers. Ebon C. Ingersoll. Ebercari Demont, John D. Baldwin Biram McCallebrah. Amass Cebe, Martin Weiker. Ulysses Mercur. George S. thaphin, Besweil Bart.

Judicisty-Diesars. J. S. W. Wilson. George S. Boutweil. Francis Thomas. Thomas Williams. Frederick E. Wocdbridge, Daniel Morris, Andrew J. Eogers. William Lawrence. Barton C. Cock.

Revolutionary Claim. - Mesers. Kellian V. Whaloy. William A. Newell. Charles A. Eldridge, John L. Themas. Jr., Stephen F. Wilson, Burt Van Horh. Beader W. Clarke, Rowland E. Trowbridge, Lawrence S. Trimble

Public Expenditures - Mesers. Calvin T. Hulburd, John M. Brooma'l. Asahel W. Hubbard, Edward H. Bollins. Morgan Jones. Eamnel L. Warner, Tobias A. Flants, John A. Nichelson.

Private Land Claims - Mesers. M. Bussell Thayer. Glies W. Hotchkiss, John B. Kur, Ruterhford B. Hayer. Glies W. Hotchkiss, John B. Kur, Ruterhford B. Hayer. Charles Goodycar. Thomas E. Noel. Frederick E. Woodbridge, Michael C. Kerr, Fiedmann G. Harris. Manufactures - Mesers. James R. Moorhead, Oakes Am's. Hezeklah S. Bundy, Lawrence S. Trimblo, No bert B. Bale, Abner C. Harding, Philetus Sawyer, Chester D. Habbard, Edwin N. Hubbell. Agriculture - Mesers. John Bidwell, Joslah B. Grinnell, Thomas N. Scillwell, Portus Baxter, James R. Hubbell, Burwell C. Ritter, Revland E. Trowbridgo. George V. Lawrence, Teunis G. Bergen.

Indian Affairs - Mesers. John Bidwell, Joslah B. Grinnell, Thomas N. Scillwell, Portus Baxter, James R. D. Henderson. Robert T. Van Horn.

Military Affairs - Mesers. Bobert O. Schenck, Henry Meland. George V. Lawrence, Teunis G. Bergen.

Militar Mesers. Abner C. Harding, Ralph P. Buckland. Robert S. Hale, Thomas E. Noell, Charles E. Maile, Thomas E. Noell, Charles E. Maile, Thomas E. Noell, Charles E. Maile, Thomas W. Ferry, Benjamin M. Borer.

Pheips, John H. Farquhar, Thomas W. Ferry, Benjamin M. Boyer.

Naval Affairs—Messrs, Alexander H. B. ce, John A. Gricwold, Frederick A. Fike, William D. Kelley, Augustus Brandegee, Charles A. Edridge, Charles E. Pheips, William A. Darling, Francis C. LeBlond.

Foreign & fisira—Bessrs, Nathanici P. Bauks, Henry J. Rsymord, Gedieve S. Orth, William H. Banda I. John L. Dawson, James W. Patterson, William A. Newell, Shelby M. Cullom, William E. Dodge.

Territories—Bessrs James M. Ashley, Fernande C. Feaman, John H. Rice, James M. Marvin, Myer Strouse, Balph Hill, Samuel W. Moulton, John F. Biatr.

Bearr,

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